

Jackson Lee (TX)	Murphy (CT)	Schiff
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Schrader
Johnson, E. B.	Neal	Schwartz
Kaptur	Olver	Scott (VA)
Keating	Owens	Scott, David
Kildee	Pallone	Serrano
Kind	Pascrell	Sewell
Kucinich	Pastor (AZ)	Sherman
Langevin	Payne	Shuler
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Sires
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Lee (CA)	Peters	Smith (WA)
Levin	Peterson	Speier
Lipinski	Pingree (ME)	Stark
Loeback	Polis	Sutton
Lofgren, Zoe	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
Lowey	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
Lujan	Rahall	Tierney
Lynch	Rangel	Tonko
Maloney	Renacci	Tsongas
Markey	Reyes	Van Hollen
Matsui	Richardson	Velázquez
McCarthy (NY)	Richmond	Visclosky
McCollum	Ross (AR)	Walz (MN)
McDermott	Rothman (NJ)	Wasserman
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
McNerney	Ruppersberger	Waters
Meeks	Rush	Watt
Michaud	Ryan (OH)	Waxman
Miller (NC)	Sánchez, Linda T.	Welch
Miller, George	Sanchez, Loretta	Wilson (FL)
Moore	Sarbanes	Woolsey
Moran	Schakowsky	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Ribble Walsh (IL)

NOT VOTING—11

Bachmann	Giffords	Nadler
Barletta	Grimm	Towns
Capuano	Lewis (GA)	Yarmuth
Deutch	Marino	

□ 1502

Mr. DREIER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. ROGERS of Alabama, GOOD-LATTE, WHITFIELD, ALEXANDER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 706, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2881

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for Representative HASTINGS of Washington to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2881 and be replaced with Representative HASTINGS of Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

HONORING CUMBERLAND AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Cumberland American Little League team from my home State of Rhode Island. Cumberland American reached its first Little League World Series after winning the New England Regional Championship. It was one of 16 teams out of 6,800 Little League All-Star teams that made it to the World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Congratulations to Cumberland American for working so hard and for showing such great sportsmanship in the World Series. In my record book, Cumberland American is a champion, not because it drove in the most runs or caught the most fly balls, but because of the dedication and respect and sportsmanship they showed while playing this great game.

Little League baseball is more than a game. It's an enrichment activity that fosters community spirit and helps young people develop critical skills. The coaches, sponsors, Little League officials, and parents who cheered from the stands all played valuable roles in making Cumberland American a success and providing a safe and nurturing environment for these young people to grow.

Thank you to all who made this possible. Again, my congratulations to each of our Cumberland American Little League Baseball players.

CUMBERLAND, RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM ROSTER

Players: Jacob Glod; Austin Cabral; Stephen Dugas; Max Hanuschak; Cam Rosa; Connor Lavallee; Chris Wright; Connor Mastin; James Belisle; Thomas Faltus; Matt Murphy; Colin Cannata; Ryan McCormick.

Coaches: Dave Belisle; Chris Gold; Matt Wright.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEST). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I suspect that all of us, all 435 of us, went back to our districts during the August recess. Now, I would suspect that most every Member of this House heard what I heard. I suspect that all of us who were listening heard the same message: When can I go back to work? When will there be a job for me? I'm going to lose my house because I lost my job. I can't afford to put my kids through school. You guys have got to get the job engine working once again. You've got to get Americans back to work.

Well, we are back here at work, and we're probably at the 257th day of this Congress, and yet the Republican ma-

jority has yet to put one jobs-creating bill on the floor. Now, they put a lot of bills on the floor, all of which would actually reduce employment. You cut the budgets, you're cutting somebody's job.

Fortunately, last week, the President of the United States came before this Congress, stood there where the Speaker is now standing, and presented to the American people an answer to the question that all of us heard during the recess. And he said: We can and we will put Americans back to work when Congress acts on this jobs act.

The American Jobs Act is now before the United States Congress and the United States Senate, and it's time for us to act so that Americans can go back to work.

Some say we could delay until after the next election. It will be 17 months—just short of a year and a half—before the next Congress will be in session and we will be able to pass legislation. There is not an unemployed American in this Nation that can or wants to wait 17 months to get a job. We have the opportunity today to put Americans back to work with the American Jobs Act.

The American Jobs Act works. It works. Americans can immediately go back to work as soon as that legislation is passed by this House and the Senate and put on the President's desk.

This afternoon, we're going to take maybe an hour with my colleagues to talk about various parts of the American Jobs Act, and we're going to start right now with the Representative from Illinois.

JAN, if you would join us, you talked earlier about this very eloquently on the steps of the Capitol. Please share with us.

□ 1510

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Let me add a personal twist to all of this about jobs.

When I grew up in Chicago—I was the daughter of a furniture salesman and a Chicago public schoolteacher—the American Dream was alive and well. On my dad's modest income, we could afford a little house in a quiet, middle class neighborhood.

Back then, a man could work in the steel mills on Chicago's South Side—one good union job with family health care benefits and a decent pension—and really live a middle class life. The family could own a home and buy a car and even send the kids to college. That was the 1950s, and anything seemed possible if you were willing to work hard. Incomes were going up for everyone. Income inequality was shrinking, and Americans were experiencing the greatest growth in living standards in history. For most working families, that American Dream was in reach, and that was the normal.

But today, after decades of attacks on organized labor, the passage of tax policies that favor wealthy individuals and corporations, the growing disparity of income, the squandering of a